

GLAST Blazars:

Preparation and Anticipation

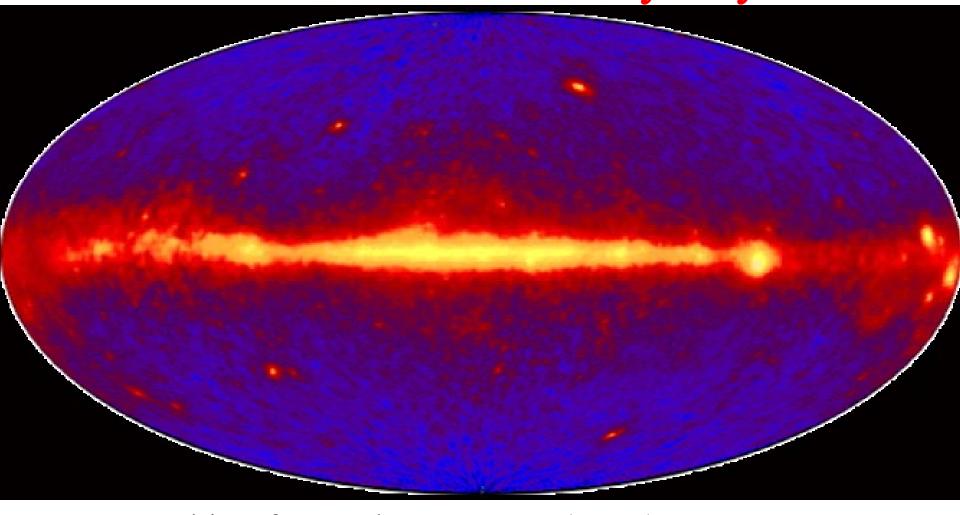
w/ L. Greenhill, P. Michelson, T. Readhead, G. Taylor, J. Ulvestad,

D.Sowards-Emmerd, S.E. Healey, etc.

The GeV sky – persistent point sources

- To date only pulsars, blazars securely identified
 - Individual variability to cement ID w/ lower energy
 - Statistical association for population as a whole
 - other candidates: HMXB, clusters, SNR, ...
- Common Physics of γ-ray dominated sources:
 - Flywheel bulk storage of mechanical energy
 - Strong magnetic field coupling to a low density (γ and ρ) environment
 - Pair production + weak cascading to lower energy

GLAST Gamma-Ray Sky



Looking forward to GLAST (2007)

- − >30x EGRET sensitivity
- Expect 4000-10,000 Blazars, >200 Pulsars

Lessons from EGRET

- The bright blazar population is decently characterized
 - Nominally, expect population surprises at the few % level
 - Luminosity, high duty cycle bias
 - w/ 2,000-10,000 expected, we can do serious work with rare sub-sets of the blazar population
- Pulsars are much less well characterized
 - Expect surprises at the 30% level
 - Geminga's, MSP, B star binaries...
- Beyond this we revel in lightly constrained speculation...

Blazars Dominate the known EGRET sky

• Blazars:

- Bright EGRET Sources clearly assoc. w/ flat spectrum radio QSO
 3EG, Mattox, etc. → ~40 IDs, +20 Candidates
- Blazar definition heuristic, blazar studies are hetrogeneous
- Striving to be more physics based: (from at least some direction) a jetdominated AGN with a bimodal, synchrotron+Compton SED (Giommi)

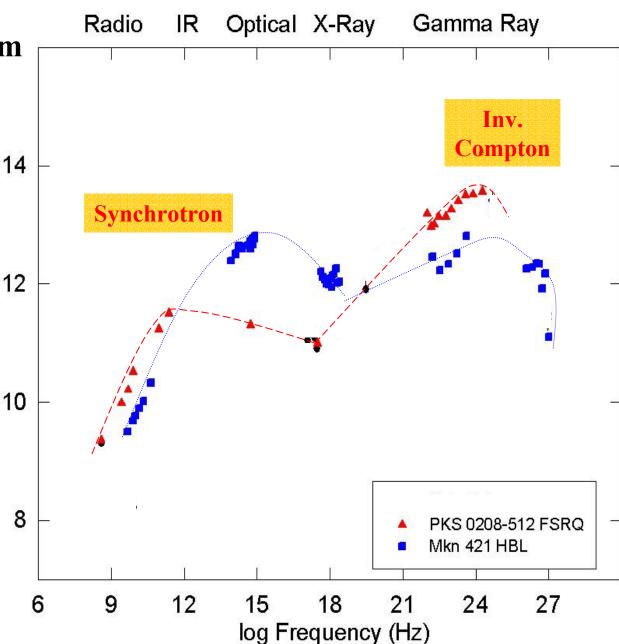
Blazar SEDs

GLAST MW Team (D Thompson)

FSRQ -- 'Red' Blazar
Flat optical
(FSRQ spectrum)
Faint IC X-ray
High z

{LBL – intermediate {Low peak BL Lac

HBL -- `Blue' Blazar
Blue Optical
(BL Lac spectrum)
Bright Syn X-ray
Low z



Evaluating Blazar counterparts

- Need deep all-sky samples.
- Train SED FoM against clear EGRET counterparts
- Radio: flux, spectrum, compactness
- X-ray: (RASS) weak selection for detection
- Position w/in 3EG uncertainty contour
- Issues:
 - False Positives
 - Confusion
 - Variability
 - Looking under the lamppost

HET 3EG Blazar Survey

- EGRET sources -- start from 3EG (some are spurious!!)
 - Select flat spectrum radio counterparts (NVSS+CLASS or new VLA 8.4GHz A-array)
 - FoM approach: increasing weight with large S_v , small α
 - Including X-ray, γ -ray position:
 - Total FoM has weak X-ray weight, uses 3EG TS maps

Optical ID of high FoM, R<23 w/ Hobby*Eberly <u>Telescope</u>

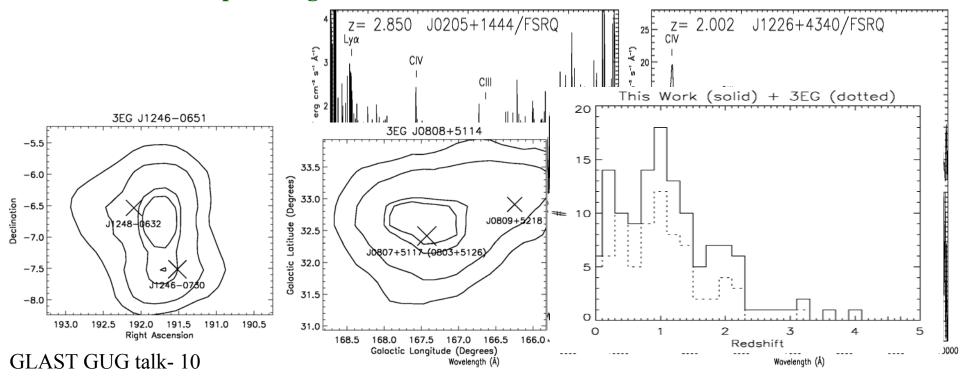
• Optical Arecibo → DEC>-10



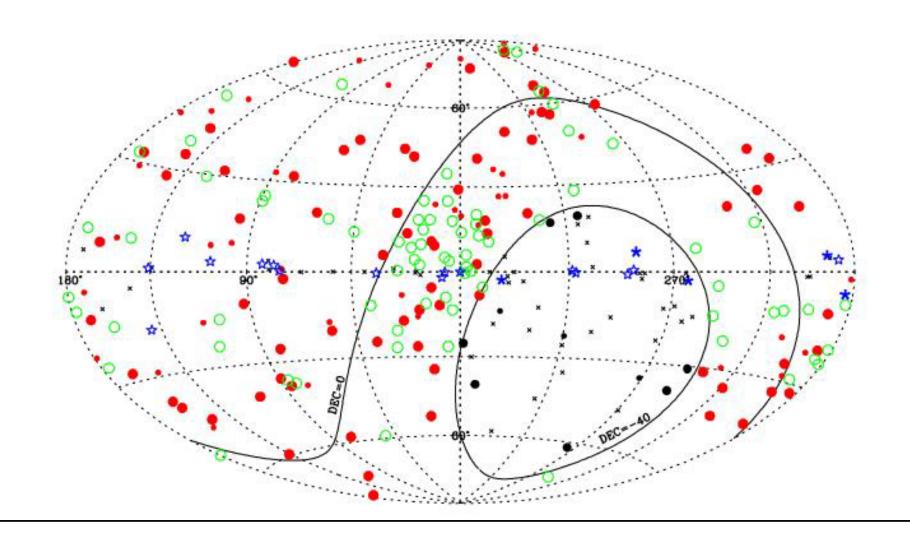


HET 3EG Blazar Survey

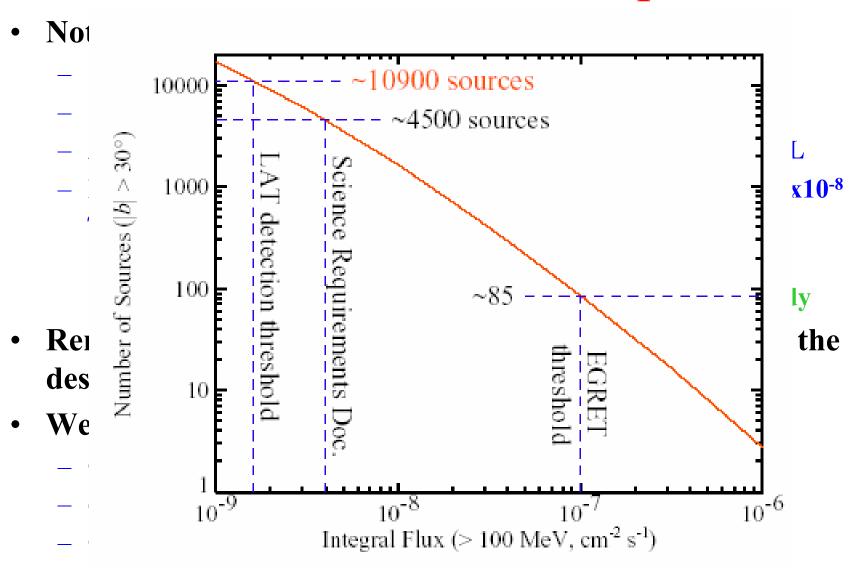
- Results
 - > 70% IDs at high b
 - 18% are BL Lac, almost all of rest are FSRQ
 - Multiple IDs (composite γ-ray sources)
 - ~Doubled maximum z
 - Found 2 radio faint (non-blazar) populations
 - Isotropic, bulge



3EG Survey Status



GLAST-sized samples

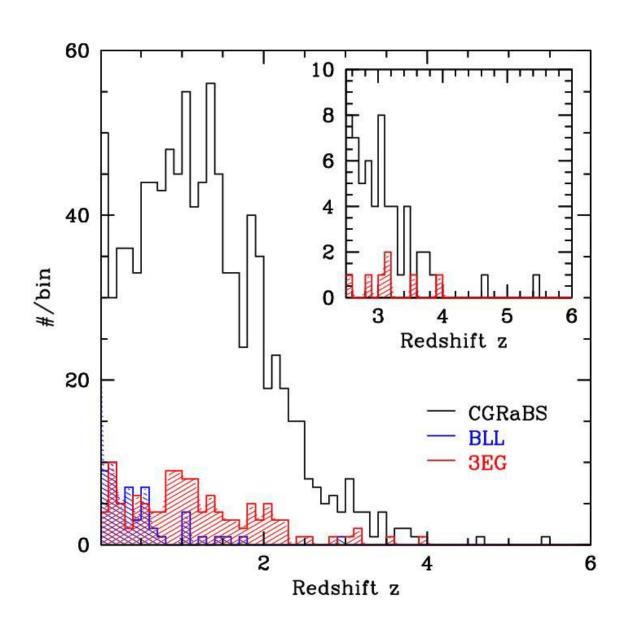


'CGRaBS': ID fractions

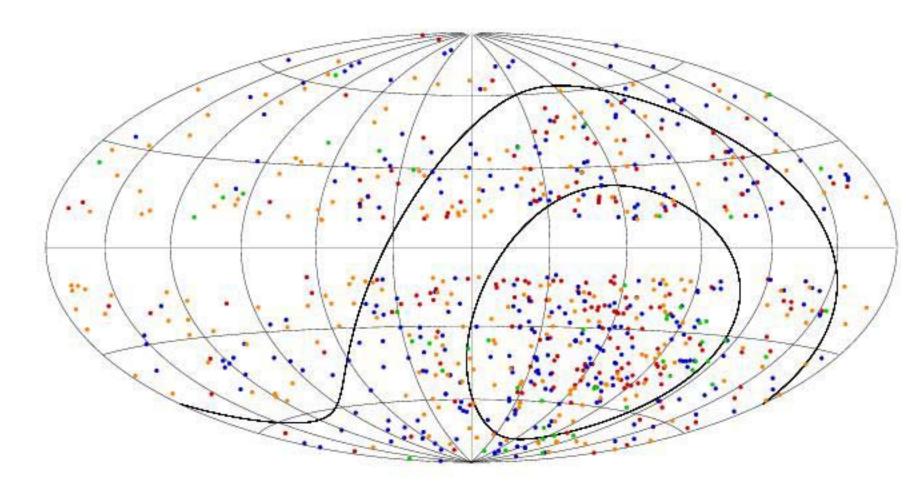
- All-sky $|\mathbf{b}| > 10^0$
 - 1030/1742 optically classified (59%)
 - -964 (94%) of these w/z we've contributed 60% of all z
 - 115 (11%) are IDed as BL Lac (about ½ w/ redshifts)
- Above DEC= 0^0
 - 672/837 optically classified (80%)
 - -624 (94%) with z
 - 81/672 (12%) are BL Lacs

Redshift Dist'n

- 60 z > 2.5 (8 in 3EG)
- 30 z > 3.0 (5 in 3EG)



CGRaBS optical



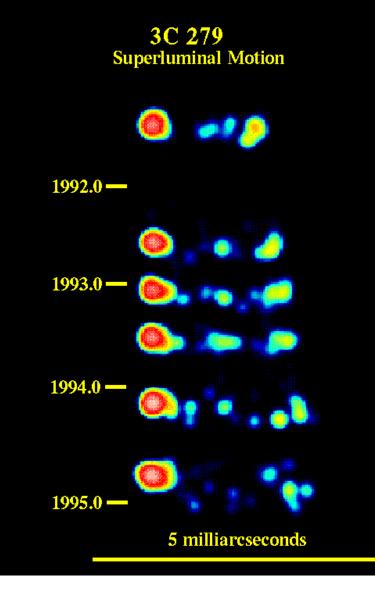
Done Yet to Observe

Why Now?

- GLAST sky will be variable
- A externally selected sample complements `triggered',
 i.e. γ-selected, objects.
- Important (e.g. high z) sources need to be pre-selected for correlated study
- Secure IDs may still require simultaneous monitoring

Blazar Jet Monitoring

- VLBI monitoring to get δ
 - Comparison of δ at γ-ray (0.1pc) and
 VLBI (~1pc) scales
 - HBL: VLBI δ < 4c (Giroletti et 03)
 - But $\delta \sim 50-100$ needed to model TeV!
 - FSRQ (EGRET Blazars): VLBI δ peaks at 10-12 (Marscher & co)
 - Compare w/ 2-3 for RQSO in general
- Key Question:
 VLBI ejection vs. γ flare
 - GLAST cont. coverage essential
 - Secondary issue: δ vs. GeV power
 (Macomb, Ulvestad, et....)



We do all this zoology to enable some Physics

- Probing the acceleration of the AGN jets
 - Step 1 get β
 - (expect high speeds Kellerman, et 04....)
 - Step $2 \beta \rightarrow \theta$, Γ
 - Multi-n component studies (Blandford & Koenigl `79 → Marscher `83 → e.g. Piner et '03,....
 - Step 3 field structure of jet, relate activity to γ outbursts
- Probing the EBL and the onset of star formation
 - Step 1 find high z >10GeV sources (CGRaBS is a start)
 - Step 2 –monitor >10GeV flux
 - With attendant low energy study
 - Step 3 look for systematic $\tau(z)$ cutoff independent of f source, flaring,...

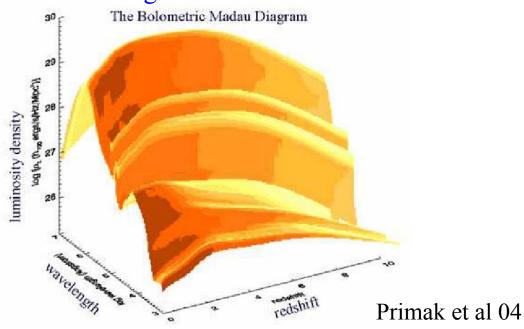
EBL Absorption (Madau & Phinney)

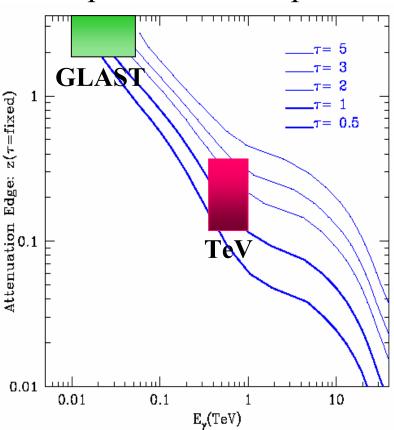
- Encouraging successes with optical/IR absorption of TeV Blazars at z< ~0.15 (e.g. Dwek & Krennrich)
 - Snapshot of the integral stellar content today
 - Expect such studies will make robust measurements in next few years...

• With >10GeV photons from z>3 can probe optical/UV absorption

through the peak of star formation z~

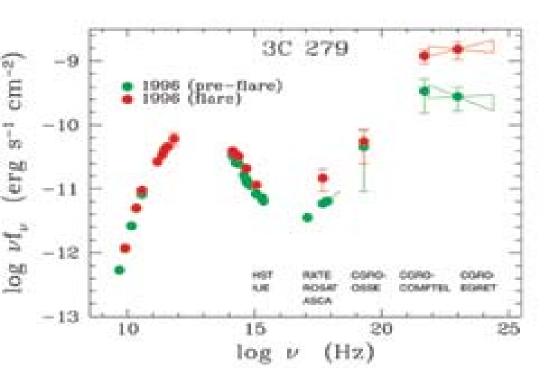
 Time-resolved monitoring of the onset and growth of star formation

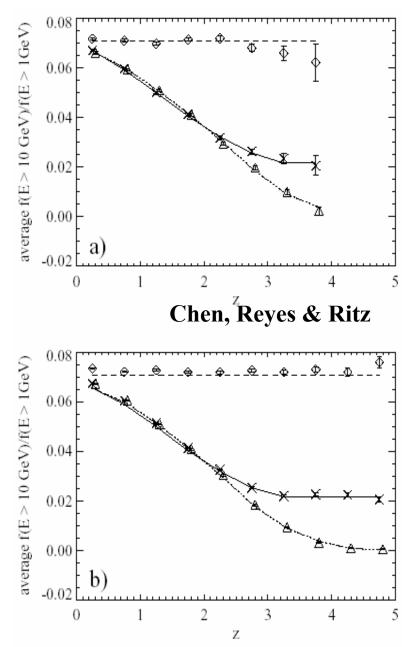




EBL Absorption – Can GLAST measure it?

- Present blazar LF, evolution very uncertain:
 e.g. Salomen&Stecker (a) and
 Chiang&Mukherjee (b) differ by >10x in # at z>3
- To get time evolution, need follow systematic with z, flare state.
- Improved SSC models, coupled w. optical/X-ray monitoring will greatly improve the prospects





Summary

- Radio-selected Blazars will likely dominate GLAST sky
 - But presently we know of far too few...
- Pre-launch efforts to ID powerful blazars can reasonably match the well-measured GLAST sample.
 - Helps with IDs in early GLAST catalogs
 - Down-selects interesting (i.e. high z, powerful jet) sources for intensive multi-v study during the GLAST prime mission.
 - GeV physics will be substantially aided by low energy modeling, improved SSC, EC models.
- Sorting the wheat from the chaff...
 - Identify new radio-faint ex-gal populations
 - Search for high latitude Galactic (eg. MSP) sources.